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GLIMPSES OF PILGRIM PLYMOUTH.



THE MAYFLOWER IN PLYMOUTH HARBOR.

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PLYMOUTH ROCK.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, famous throughout the world as the stepping-stone upon which the Pilgrims landed December 21, 1620, still occupies the same position as when the Pilgrim shallop first grazed its side. It has been raised somewhat to prevent being hidden by the filling in of Pilgrim wharf, and is now covered by an architectural canopy of granite. De Tocqueville eloquently says : " This rock has become an object of veneration in the United States ; I have seen bits of it preserved in several towns of the Union. Does not this sufficiently show that all human power and greatness is in the soul of man ? Here is a stone which the feet of outcasts pressed for an instant, and this stone has become famous ; it is treasured by a great nation ; its very dust is shared as a relic. And what has become of the gateways of a thousand palaces ?—who cares for them ? "

Just above the Rock is Cole's Hill, where, during the first winter, were buried one half the number who landed from the *Mayflower*. In Longfellow's " Courtship of Myles Standish," the Captain, wistfully gazing on the landscape, says :

“ Yonder there, on the hill by the sea, lies buried Rose Standish ;
Beautiful rose of love, that bloomed for me by the wayside !
She was the first to die of all who came in the *Mayflower* !
Green above her is growing the field of wheat we have sown there,
Better to hide from the Indian scouts the graves of our people,
Lest they should count them and see how many already have perished ! ”



Canopy over Plymouth Rock.

"Ay, call it holy ground,
 The soil where first they trod;
 They have left undimmed what there they found,
 Freed only to worship God!"
Wm. Hemans.

GOVERNOR BRADFORD'S HOUSE, 1621.

“Solid, substantial, of timber rough-hewn from the firs of the forest ;
Wooden-barred was the door, and the roof was covered with rushes.”

LONGFELLOW.

THE house of the Pilgrim Governor, William Bradford, stood on the corner of First Street, now Leyden Street, and King Street, now Main Street, the site now covered by Odd Fellows' Block. Governor Carver died a few months after the landing, and Bradford was chosen to succeed him. He held the office by annual election until his death in 1657, with the exception of five years, when he declined to serve. Under his administration the colony prospered ; trial by jury was instituted in 1623, and the rights of the law-abiding citizens were maintained and malefactors were punished.

The house, with its “garden plote,” was enclosed by a stockade, and at the corners were mounted pateros or cannon flanking along the street. It was built of rough-hewn timber, with a roof of thatch and windows of oiled paper. The fireplace was made of stones laid in clay, while the chimney, standing outside the walls, was built of little straight sticks plastered inside with clay.

The colony being threatened by the Narragansets, Governor Bradford relates, “they agreed to inclose their dwellings with a good strong pale, and

made flankers in convenient places, with gates to shute, which were every night locked, and a watch kept, and when need required ther was also warding in y^e day time. And y^e company was by y^e Captaine and y^e Gov^r advise, devided into 4 squadrons, and every one had ther quarter apoynted them, unto which they were to repaire upon any suddane alarme. This was accomplished very cherfully, and y^e town impayled round by y^e beginning of March, in which every family had a prety garden plote secured."



Gov Bradford's House, 1621.

"Solid, substantial, of timber rough-hewn from the firs of the forest;
 "Wooden-barr'd was the door, and the roof was covered with rushes." *— Bradford's letter.*

THE FIRST STREET.

“LEYDEN STREET, the first street laid out by the Pilgrims, extends from the harbor to the top of what is now Burial Hill. It was sometimes called First Street, sometimes Great Street, and sometimes Broad Street. Town Square, represented in this view, is the upper part of the street below the hill. The church at the head of the square is that of the First Parish, now Unitarian. It was built in 1831, after designs by George Brimmer, of Boston. Its predecessor on the same site was built in 1744, and the first church on that site was built in 1683. The meeting-house used by the Pilgrims before 1683 was built in 1637, on the right of the square as the view is held before the eye. On the right, also, was the house of the Governor of the colony, and the sites of both the church and the Governor's house are covered by the Odd Fellows' Building. On the left of the picture is the town-house, built by the county of Plymouth, in 1749, for a court-house.”—Davis' “History of Plymouth.”

The first houses were built on the south side of Leyden Street. Thacher says: “On Monday, the twenty-fifth day, they began their common-house, for rendezvous and for stores, which was twenty feet square; and no man was suffered to remain idle. Such was their industry, that in four days one half their store-house was thatched.”

The company was at first divided into nineteen families, but so many deaths occurring, it was found a smaller number of houses would suffice to hold them, and a letter written by Winslow, December 11, 1621, says: "We have built seven dwelling-houses and four for the use of the plantation." In the common-house the celebrated sermon of Robert Cushman was probably delivered some time in December, 1621—being the first preached in New England.



Court Street



Mill Pond-Maromet.



Layden Street.



Town Square

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BURIAL HILL.

“The Pilgrim Fathers are at rest ;
When Summer 's throned on high,
And the world's warm breast is in verdure dressed,
Go, stand on the hill where they lie.
The earliest ray of the golden day
On that hallowed spot is cast :
And the evening sun, as he leaves the world,
Looks kindly on that spot last.”

PIERPONT.

BURIAL HILL was originally called Fort Hill, from the circumstance of its occupation for defensive purposes immediately after the landing. The records describe it as “a great hill on which we point to make a platform and plant our ordnance, which will command all round about. From thence we may see into the bay and far into the sea.” Marble tablets mark the location of the Old Fort and Watch-Tower, while numerous stones and monuments, which can easily be deciphered, point out resting-places of Pilgrims and descendants. The view given shows some of the older graves, among them that of John Howland, February 23, 1672, and the Bradford monument. The older stones are of English make, and have quaintly worded epitaphs. The view from the hill is pleasing, from the wide expanse of sea

and shore which it commands. From the eastern brow we look down upon the roofs of the town, half hidden by the foliage. Beyond is the harbor, with its beautiful surroundings, and the blue waters of the bay, once ploughed by the prow of the *Mayflower*.





Burial Hill.

"The Pilgrim Fathers are at rest."

NEW PLYMOUTH IN 1622.

“ Look ! you can see from this window my brazen howitzer planted
High on the roof of the church, a preacher who speaks to the purpose,
Steady, straightforward, and strong, with irresistible logic,
Orthodox, flashing conviction right into the hearts of the heathen.
Now we are ready, I think, for any assault of the Indians.”

“ Courtship of Myles Standish.”

DE RASIERES, who visited Plymouth in 1627, thus describes the appearance of the place: “ New Plymouth lies on the slope of a hill stretching east towards the sea-coast, with a broad street about a cannon shot of eight hundred (yards) long leading down the hill, with a (street) crossing in the middle southwards to the rivulet and northward to the land. The houses are constructed of hewn planks with gardens also enclosed behind, and the sides with hewn planks, so that their houses and court yards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against a sudden attack, and at the ends of the streets there are three wooden gates. In the centre on the cross street stands the Governor's house, before which is a square enclosure upon which four pateros (steen stucken) are mounted so as to flank along the streets. Upon the hill they have a large square house with a flat roof made of thick sawn planks stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannon which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds and command the surrounding country. The lower part they use for their church, where they preach on Sundays and the usual holidays.”



Leyden Street in 1622.

"There into live an infant's crying springs!"

Symonds.



The Old Fort, Burial Hill. 1621.

TOWN BROOK.

“ Pleasantly murmured the brook as they crossed the ford in the forest,
Pleased with the image that passed, like a dream of love through its bosom.”

LONGFELLOW.

HERE we have a picture which artists delight in sketching. The waters of the brook reflect with wonderful clearness the surrounding scenery. The bank, covered with a wild growth of trees and vegetation, rises in terraces from the stream, and the summit is covered with houses of ancient architecture, reminding the traveller of views seen in olden countries. Along the banks the Pilgrims erected their first dwelling-houses and brought water from “the very sweet brook” below, into which the “many delicate springs” still continue to run.

The stream proceeds from Billington Sea, about two miles distant from the town. It furnishes a valuable water power at the present time and in the days of the Pilgrims, and for nearly two centuries after, it abounded with alewives, almost at their doors, affording an important resource for the supply of their wants. The tide flowed for some distance up this stream and formed a convenient basin for the reception and safe shelter of the shallops and other vessels employed in their earlier enterprises of fishing and traffic. Over this brook came the great sachem Massasoit, with twenty of his braves, on a visit to the Pilgrims, when was concluded that treaty which during its continuance of forty years conduced so effectually to the safety and permanence of the colony.



Towin Brook.

"And there is a very sweet brooke runnes under the hill side
And many delieate springs of as good waier as can be drunke."

Greenland, 1601

CLARK'S ISLAND.

CLARK'S ISLAND presents a beautiful feature in the scenery of Plymouth Harbor. It is chiefly interesting as the scene of the first Christian Sabbath kept in New England. It was here the Pilgrims found shelter from amidst the storm which they encountered on the night of Friday, December 18, 1620, while coasting along the Bay in their little shallop before their final landing on Plymouth Rock. We quote from Morton :

“ After some hours sailing, it began to snow and rain, and about the middle of the afternoon the wind increased, and the sea became very rough, and they broke their rudder, and it was as much as two men could do to steer the boat with a couple of oars ; but the pilot bid them be of good cheer, for he saw the harbour ; but the storm increasing, and night drawing on, they bore what sail they could to get in while they could see ; but here-with they brake their mast in three pieces, and their sail fell overboard in a very grown sea, so they had been like to have been cast away ; yet by God's mercy they recovered themselves, and having the flood with them, struck into the harbour. But when it came to, the pilot was deceived, and said : ‘ Lord be merciful to us, my eyes never saw this place before.’ And he and the master's mate would have run the boat ashore in a cove full of breakers before the wind, but a lusty seaman, who steered, bid them that rowed, ‘ if

they were men, about with her, else they were all cast away,' the which they did with all speed ; and although it was very dark, and rained sore, yet in the end they got under the lee of a small island, and remained there all night in safety. The next day rendering thanks to God for His great deliverance to them, and finding this to be an island, it being the last day of the week, they resolved here to keep the Sabbath."



The Gurnet.



Clarks Island.

PHOTO-GRAPHER, COLBY

PILGRIM HALL.

“The weary pilgrim slumbers,
His resting-place unknown ;
His mound has melted into earth,
His memory lives alone.”

O. W. HOLMES.

PILGRIM HALL was erected by the Pilgrim Society in 1824, on a site once owned by the first Governor Winslow, and later by Governor Bradford. It is built of unwrought split granite, and is seventy feet in length by forty in width. In 1880 it was remodelled and made fire-proof by J. Henry Stickney, of Baltimore, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, who defrayed the entire cost of the work. The hall contains an extensive cabinet, rich in relics of the Pilgrims and of early colonial times, a gallery of pictures of rare value and interest, and a library, which is receiving constant accessions of books relating to New England history.

Among the larger paintings here exhibited are : “The Landing,” by Henry Sargent ; “The Embarkation,” a copy by Edgar Parker from the painting by Weir in the Capitol at Washington ; and “The Departure,” by Chas. Lucy. The latter is very valuable, and was presented by Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts. The County Court-House, erected

in 1820, is a large building, with a handsome façade standing a little back from the street, and fronted by a small park. Here are the earliest records of Plymouth Colony, in the handwriting of Bradford, Brewster, Standish, and others of that heroic band ; the plan of the plots of ground first assigned to the colonists ; the will of Standish ; the original patent of the Company, with its great wax seal ; ancient deeds in the Indian language ; etc.



Pilgrim Hall.



Court House.



Court Street.



1880. LIBRARY OF THE



Key or Explanation of the Figures in the "Landing of the Forefathers,"

Painted by H. Sargeant. Esq.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. GOVERNOR CARVER and wife | 6. Capt. M ^{rs} . Standish | 11. Mr. Richard Warren |
| 2. Governor Bradford | 7. Mr. Wm. White and his child Perigrine | 12. Mr. Edward Tilley |
| 3. Governor Winslow | 8. Mr. Isaac Allerton and his wife | 13. Mr. Samuel Fuller |
| 4. Wife of Governor Winslow | 9. Mr. John Alden | 14. Mrs. Kins Standish |
| 5. Mr. Wm. Brewster, then Rev. and Elder | 10. Mr. John Turner | 15. Sampson, an Indian, formerly an Englishman |
| | 16. Mr. Stephen Hopson, wife and child | 16. Mr. John Howland of Gloucester, a student |



Landing of the Pilgrims.

"Oh, many a time it hath been told
The story of those men of old."

THE DEPARTURE FROM DELFT HAVEN.

“AND y^e time being come that they must departe, they were accompanied with most of their brethren out of y^e citie, unto a towne sundrie miles of called Delfes-Haven wher the ship lay ready to receive them. So they lefte y^t goodly & pleasante citie, which had been their resting place near 12 years; but they knew they were pilgrimes, & looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to y^e heavens, their dearest cuntrie, and quieted their spirits. When they came to y^e place they found y^e ship and all things ready. The next day, the wind being faire, they wente aborde, and their friends with them, where truly dolfull was y^e sight of that sade and mournfull parting; to see what sighs and sobbs and praies did sound amongst them, what tears did gush from every eye, & pithy speeches peirst each harte; that sundry of y^e Dutch strangers y^t stood on y^e key as spectators, could not refraine from tears.

“Yet comfortable and sweete it was to see shuch lively & true expressions of dear & unfained love. But y^e tide (which stays for no man) caling them away y^t were thus loath to departe, their Rev^d pastor falling downe on his knees, (and they all with him,) with watrie cheeks comended them with most fervente praies to the Lord and his blessing. And then with mutuall imbrases and many tears, they took their leaves one of an other; which proved to be y^e last leave to many of them.”

GOV. BRADFORD.





Key to Lucy's Painting of "the Embarkation"

- 1 John Robinson
- 2 Mary Chilton
- 3 Mrs. William Brewster
- 4 Priscilla Mullins
- 5 John Carver

- 6 Mrs. Carver
- 7 William Bradford
- 8 Mrs. Dorothy Bradford
- 9 Elizabeth Winslow
- 10 Children of Elder Brewster

- 11 Rose Standish
- 12 Miles Standish
- 13 William Brewster
- 14 Susannah White
- 15 Edward Winslow



Departure from Delft-Haven

"So they left y' goodly & pleasant cite"

MAYFLOWER RELICS.

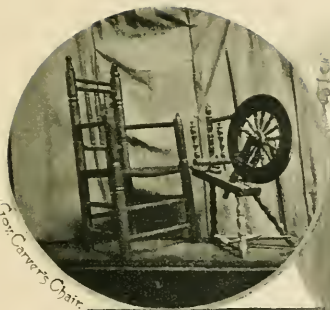
“ Then, as he opened the door, he beheld the form of the maiden
Seated beside her wheel, and the carded wool like a snow-drift
Piled at her knee, her white hands feeding the ravenous spindle,
While with her foot on the treadle she guided the wheel in its motion.”

“ Courtship of Myles Standish.”

“ How suggestive are many of the Pilgrim memorials ! One can easily imagine Captain Myles polishing that weapon of his,—by no means the sword of the spirit,—and his daughter Lora scouring the pewter platter and big iron pot, or bending over her framed ‘ sampler ’ when its faded floss was new ; also Peregrine White’s mother preserving her choice treasures in the drawers of that small inlaid cabinet. And the quaint old arm-chairs of Governor Carver and Elder Brewster—how easy to think of their respective owners reclining therein, the forefathers gathered around in council, or for devotional exercises, in which the foremothers also engaged.

“ ‘ Their greeting very soft, Good morrow very kind ;
How sweet it sounded oft, Before we were refined.
Humility their care, Their failings very few ;
My heart, how kind their manners were, When this old chair was new ! ’ ”

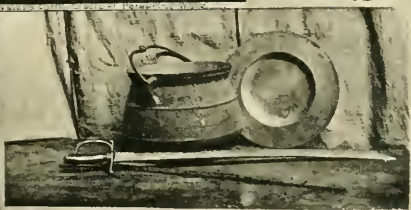
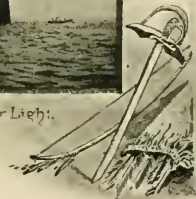
MRS. A. M. DIAZ, in “ A Plymouth Pilgrimage.”



Gen. Carver's Chair



Harbor Light.



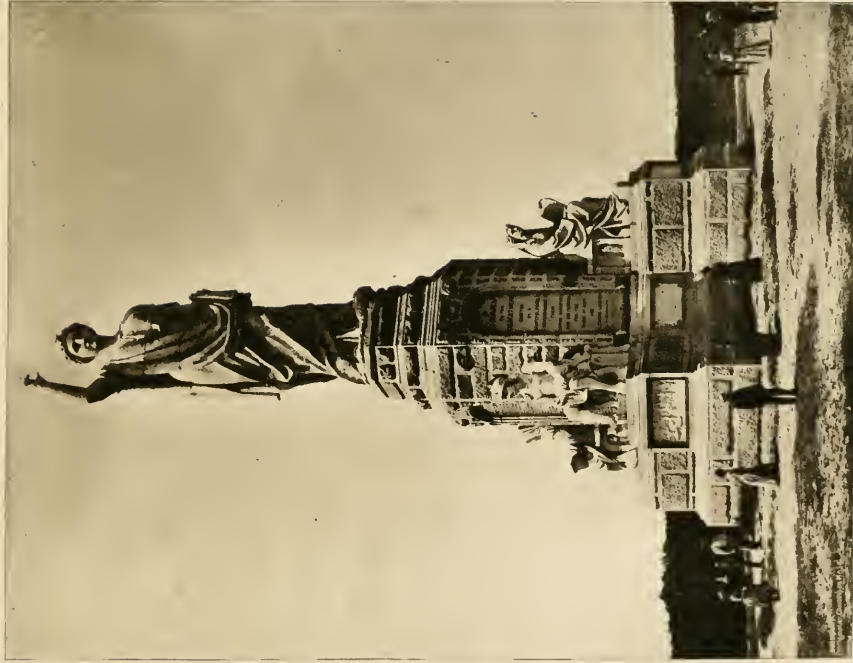
Box Player and Sword of Niles Gandish

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT to the Forefathers was designed by Ham-matt Billings, and the corner-stone laid August 2, 1859. It is built entirely of granite, the statues all coming from the quarries of the Hallowell Granite Company of Maine. The plan of the principal pedestal is octagonal, and from it project four buttresses. On the main pedestal stands the colossal figure of Faith, the largest and finest piece of granite statuary in the world. It is two hundred and sixteen times life-size, and estimated to weigh two hundred tons. The pedestal is forty-five feet high, and the statue thirty-six feet, making a total height of eighty-one feet. This noble figure was the gift of the Hon. Oliver Ames of Easton, a native of Plymouth. The sculptor was Joseph Archie, a Spaniard, considered one of the most skilful artists in the country.

Upon the four buttresses are seated figures emblematical of the principles upon which the Pilgrims founded their Commonwealth,—Morality, Education, Law, and Freedom. Each was wrought from a solid block of granite. On the faces of buttresses, beneath these figures, are alto-reliefs in marble, representing scenes from Pilgrim history,—The Departure from Delft-Haven; The Signing of the Social Compact in the Cabin of the *Mayflower*; The Landing at Plymouth; and The Treaty with Massasoit. Upon the four faces

of the main pedestal are large panels for records. That in front contains the following: "National Monument to the Forefathers. Erected by a grateful people in remembrance of their labors, sacrifices, and sufferings for the cause of civil and religious liberty." The right and left panels contain the names of those who came over in the *Mayflower*. The monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies August 1, 1889.



THE NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS, NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

National Monument to the Forefathers.

"They sought a faith's pure shrine"
—Longfellow

COMPACT SIGNED IN THE CABIN OF THE MAY-FLOWER.

IN y^e NAME OF GOD, AMEN.—We whose names are under-written, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord King JAMES, by y^e grace of God of Great Britaine, Franc & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Haveing under-taken for y^e glorie of God, and advancemente of y^e Christian faith, and honour of our King & Countrie, a voyage to plant y^e first colonie in y^e northerne parts of VIRGINIA, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in y^e presence of God and one of another, covenant, & combine our selves togeather into a civill body politick, for our better ordering & preservation, & furtherance of y^e ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances acts, constitutions, & offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for y^e generall good of y^e Colonie; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witnes whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Codd y^e 11 of November, in y^e year of y^e raigne of our soveraigne Lord King JAMES of England, France & Ireland y^e eighteenth, and of Scotland y^e fifty-fourth, An^o Dom. 1620.



Treaty with Massasoit



The Departure



Sighting the Compost



The Landing



“ Wild was the day ; the wintry sea
Moaned sadly on New England's strand ;
When first, the thoughtful and the free,
Our fathers, trod the desert land.

“ They little thought how pure a light,
With years, should gather round that day ;
How love should keep their memories bright,
How wide a realm their sons should sway.

“ Green are their bays ; and greener still
Shall round their spreading fame be wreathed,
And regions now untrod shall thrill
With reverence, when their names are breathed.

“ Till where the sun, with softer fires,
Looks on the vast Pacific's sleep,
The children of the Pilgrim sires
This hallowed day like us shall keep.”

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.



Along shore from Stephens Point.









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